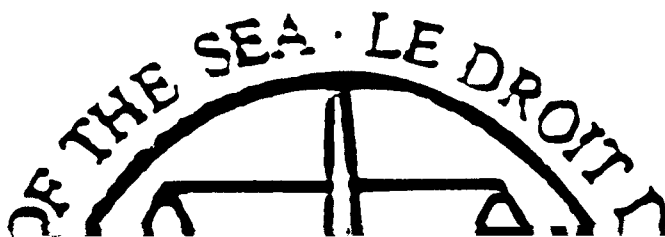


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LAW OF THE SEA
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No. 22

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IF ANY MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE BULLETIN IS REPRODUCED IN
PART OR IN WHOLE, DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN

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APPENDIX B - THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION

I. STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Chronological order of ratifications of, and accessions to,
the Convention, giving each State's regional group 1/

	<u>Date</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Regional group</u>
1.	10 December 1982	Fiji	Asian
2.	7 March 1983	Zambia	African
4.	21 March 1983	Jamaica	Latin Am./Carib.
5.	18 April 1983	Namibia	African
6.	7 June 1983	Ghana	African
7.	29 July 1983	Bahamas	Latin Am./Carib.
8.	13 August 1983	Belize	Latin Am./Carib.
9.	26 August 1983	Egypt	African
10.	26 March 1984	Côte d'Ivoire	African
11.	8 May 1984	Philippines	Asian
13.	15 August 1984	Cuba	Latin Am./Carib.
15.	23 January 1985	Sudan	African
16.	27 March 1985	Saint Lucia	Latin Am./Carib.
17.	16 April 1985	Togo	African

Date

State

Regional group

46. 25 April 1991
47. 29 April 1991

Grenada
*Micronesia (Federated States of)

Latin Am./Carib.

24 October 1991

Dental

Article 2

The Contracting Parties intend to contract, with the States concerned, the definitive coordinates of those points of the boundary line between the continental shelf sections and the fishery zones of the German Democratic Republic and the

the continental shelf sections and the fishery zones of other States

If natural resources are found to be located on the ocean floor or the subsoil thereof on both sides of the boundary line between the continental shelf sections of



(b) Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the Regime of the

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties" or the "Parties",

Having regard to the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries,

On the basis of mutual respect for state sovereignty, independence and autonomy

2. A detailed description of the course of the State frontier line is set forth in the documents demarcating the Soviet-Korean State frontier from 1986 to 1989.

The demarcation documents are:

The Protocol between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the

demarcation of the Soviet-Korean State frontier, hereinafter referred to as the "Demarcation Protocol";

The 1:25,000 scale map of the State frontier between the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the frontier

rear reference mark shall bear a representation of the State emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an appropriate text in Korean.

A red light on the front reference mark shall warn vessels coming from the Korean side, and a green light shall warn vessels coming from the Soviet side that they are approaching the frontier between the territorial waters of the USSR and those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A protocol and a plan and sketch of each reference mark shall be drawn up

4. The location of each frontier post of the front and rear reference marks and of

5. On the river section of the State frontier along the River Tumannaya (Tumen), the number of islands and the State to which they belong have been determined by the Demarcation Protocol as follows: one island belongs to the USSR and 16 islands

marks and the width and cleanness of the clearings meet all the requirements set

this Agreement.

2. The maintenance of the frontier and reference marks placed to designate the frontier line shall be shared by the Parties as follows:

The front reference mark and the frontier posts which are in the territory of the USSR shall be maintained by the Soviet side;

The rear reference mark and those frontier posts which are in the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be maintained by the Korean side.

they may, if necessary, be moved from their previous locations, provided that the course of the frontier line remains unchanged, and they may be re-erected in places

between the Frontier Commissioners of the Contracting Parties.

Article 10

The Parties have agreed that simplified regulations for State frontier crossings by nationals living in localities in the frontier zone will be determined in a separate agreement between the Contracting Parties.

Article 11

Regulations concerning mail communications and the use of other means of

required to carry out such investigations, after informing the Frontier Commissioner of the other Party of the detention.

3. Such persons shall be handed over in daytime only by the Frontier Commissioners or their deputies. The Frontier Commissioners or their deputies shall agree in each

4. Persons who have unintentionally made an illegal frontier crossing. on foot or

Article 18

~~_____ shall provide all possible notification to the other Party's river bank in~~

cases the Frontier Commissioner of the other Party shall be notified as soon as possible.

Article 19

~~_____ shall provide all possible~~

2. The economic activities of one Contracting Party must not have a harmful effect on the other Party's environment.

3. If there is a danger of the spread of forest and agricultural pests, the frontier authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory such pests have appeared shall immediately inform the frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party and shall take all measures within their power to prevent the spread of the pests across the frontier. The frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party shall offer all possible assistance in the implementation of such measures.

Article 25

Blasting or other operations near the frontier in connection with the shifting of rocks and soil may be carried out only after prior notification to the frontier authorities of the other Party, not less than two days in advance. During such operations, precautionary measures must be taken to prevent injury or damage to nationals and property of the other Party.

Article 26

1. The condition and direction of the main channel of the frontier River Tumannava

agricultural nests

To assistants, by the Frontier Commissioners of the Parties.

2. The Frontier Commissioners of the Parties shall communicate to each other the permanent place of residence of their deputies and assistants.

Article 33

1. Within the limits of the rights and obligations established in this Agreement, the Frontier Commissioners of the Parties shall take measures to ensure the proper maintenance and upkeep of the State frontier and compliance with the regulations governing passage across it, to prevent the illegal crossings of the frontier, and to ensure compliance with regulations governing the use of frontier waters and economic activities on the State frontier.

2. With a view to the prompt and optimal settlement of frontier questions, Frontier Commissioners of the Parties shall be obliged to carry out investigations and take

Firing across the frontier;

The killing or wounding of nationals, and the infliction of bodily harm or other injury to their health as a result of actions across the frontier, and violent actions against persons in the territory of the other Party;

The illegal crossing of the frontier by individuals;

The violation of the frontier by river or maritime vessels, boats and rafts, and the crossing of the frontier by aircraft outside the air

claims for compensation in respect of damage caused to either of the Parties as a

12

Provisions relating to compensation for damages shall be subject to approval by

Article 37

1. The formal and informal meetings referred to in article 36 of this Agreement shall be held in the territory of the Party on whose initiative the meeting has been convened.
2. Formal or informal meetings shall be presided over by the Frontier Commissioner of the Party in whose territory they are held, or by his deputy.
3. The agenda of a formal meeting may be agreed upon through negotiations, an exchange of letters or other means. In exceptional circumstances, items not on the

The Frontier Commissioners of the Parties, their deputies and assistants shall inform each other as soon as possible of the measures taken with regard to matters on

Decisions taken by the Frontier Commissioners or their deputies on matters relating to the violation of the frontier regime shall enter into force at the time of the signing of the report on the matter concerned.

considered invalid. In the event that a lost pass is subsequently found, it shall be returned to the frontier authorities of the Party which issued it.

Article 40

The Contracting Parties shall defray all the costs incurred in the

implementation of this Agreement in their territory. The costs related to the holding of formal and informal meetings shall be borne by the Party in whose

territory they are convened.

Article 41

The following meeting-points shall be established for the exchange of correspondence and the reception and handing over of persons and property: in the territory of the USSR, the village of Khasan; and in the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the workers' settlement of Tumen.

Article 45

This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years from the date of its entry into force. If neither of the Contracting Parties has announced its desire

to terminate the Agreement six months before its expiry, it shall remain in force for successive periods of 10 years.

Article 46

With effect from the date of the entry into force of this Agreement, the Convention between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the regime for the settlement of frontier questions, of 14 October 1957, shall cease to have effect.

Article 47

of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Moscow as

soon as possible.

DONE at Pyongyang, on 3 September 1990, in duplicate in the Russian and Korean languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. Regional treaties

- (a) Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous
Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean,
11 February 1992

The Parties to this Convention:

Recognizing that anadromous stocks of salmonids in the North Pacific

States of America;

Recognizing that these stocks intermingle in certain areas of the North Pacific

3. "Fishing" means:

(a) ~~the catching, taking or harvesting of fish, or any other activity which can~~

(b) any operation at sea in preparation for or in direct support of any activity described in subparagraph (a) above;

4. "Directed fishing" means fishing targeted at a particular species or stock of fish;

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to ensure that its nationals and

the serious nature of the infractions, taking into account the proposals made by the Commission pursuant to paragraph 3 of article IX.

... requires to ensure that their fishing vessels

provisions of this Convention. The catches of anadromous fish taken in conjunction with any scientific research in the Convention Area should be reported to the Commission within nine months.

ARTICLE VIII

1. There is hereby established an international organization that shall be known as the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission."

2. The objective of the Commission is to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks in the Convention Area.

3. The Commission may consider matters related to the conservation of ecologically

14. Any meeting of the Commission other than the regular annual meeting may be called by the President at such time and place as the President may determine upon

(11) Recommend amendments to this Convention and to the Annex to this Convention;

(12) Recommend to the Parties any measures needed to further the attainment of the objectives of this Convention.

ARTICLE X

the work of the Secretariat.

2. The Secretariat shall:

- (a) provide administrative services to the Commission;
- (c) compile and disseminate statistics and reports concerning anadromous stocks relevant to this Convention and ecologically related species; and
- (*) ~~perform such functions as follow from other provisions of this Convention~~

ARTICLE XIII

1. The Annex to this Convention shall form an integral part of this Convention. All references to this Convention shall be understood as including the Annex.

2. The Annex to this Convention shall be considered amended upon the acceptance by

~~_____ have signed~~

this Convention.

DONE at Moscow, on the eleventh day of February, 1992, in a single original, in the English, French, Japanese and Russian languages, each text being equally authentic.

ANNEX

I. SPECIES

Chum salmon
Coho salmon

Oncorhynchus keta
Oncorhynchus kisutch

Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Cherry salmon
Steelhead trout

Oncorhynchus masou
Oncorhynchus mykiss

II. INCIDENTAL TAKING

1. Fisheries for non-endemic fish shall be conducted in such times

(b) Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea
against Pollution, 21 April 1992

The Contracting Parties,

Determined to act with a view to achieve progress in the protection of the marine environment of the Black Sea and in the conservation of its living resources,

Recognising of the importance of the economic, social and health values of



Recognising that the natural resources and amenities of the Black Sea can



Realizing the need for close cooperation with competent international organizations based on a concerted regional approach for the protection and enhancement of the marine environment of the Black Sea,

Have agreed as follows:

**Article I
Area of application**

1. This Convention shall apply to the Black Sea proper with the southern limit constituted for the purposes of this Convention by the line joining Capes Kelagra and Dalyan.

2. For the purposes of this Convention the reference to the Black Sea shall include the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone of each Contracting Party in the Black Sea. However, any Protocol to this Convention may provide otherwise for the purposes of that Protocol.

**Article II
Definitions**

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Pollution of the marine environment" means the introduction by man.

including estuaries, which results or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazard to human health.

his means to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of

adversely affect the biological processes due to its toxicity and/or persistence and/or bioaccumulation characteristics.

**Article III
General provisions**

The Contracting Parties take part in this Convention on the basis of

Article VI
Pollution by hazardous substances and matter

Each Contracting Party shall prevent pollution of the marine environment of the Black Sea from any source by substances or matter specified in the

Article VII
Pollution from land-based sources

The Contracting Parties shall prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment of the Black Sea from land-based sources in accordance

with the Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-based Sources which shall form an integral part of this Convention.

Article VIII
Pollution from vessels

The Contracting Parties shall take individually or, when necessary, jointly, all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of

Article XII
Pollution from or through the atmosphere

The Contracting Parties shall adopt laws and regulations and take individual or agreed measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the

to the airspace above their territories and to vessels flying their flag or

vessels and aircraft registered in their territory.

Article XIII
Protection of the marine living resources

The Contracting Parties, when taking measures in accordance with this Convention for the prevention, reduction and control of the pollution of the

they shall, before commencing such activities, assess their potential effects on the basis of all relevant information and monitoring data and shall communicate the results of such assessments to the Commission.

6. The Contracting Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, in the development, acquisition and introduction of clean and low-waste technology, inter alia, by adopting measures to facilitate the exchange of such technology.

7. Each Contracting Party shall designate the competent national authority responsible for scientific activities and monitoring.

Article XVI
Responsibility and liability

1. The Contracting Parties are responsible for the fulfilment of their international obligations concerning the protection and the preservation of the marine environment of the Black Sea.

~~Parties shall adopt rules and regulations on the~~

6. The Commission shall be assisted in its activities by a permanent Secretariat. The Commission shall nominate the Executive Director and other

officials of the Secretariat. The Executive Director shall appoint the technical staff in accordance with the rules to be established by the

Commission. The Secretariat shall be composed of nationals of all Black Sea States.

The Commission and the Secretariat shall have their headquarters in ~~Turkey~~. The location of the headquarters may be changed by the Contracting

7. The Commission shall adopt its Rules of Procedure for carrying out its functions, decide upon the organization of its activities and establish subsidiary bodies in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

8. ~~Representatives, Alternate Representatives, Advisors and Experts of the~~

Contracting Parties shall enter in the territory of the respective Contracting

8. Perform other functions as foreseen in other provisions of this Convention or assigned unanimously to the Commission by the Contracting Parties.

Article XIX
Meetings of the Contracting Parties

1. The Contracting Parties shall meet in conference upon recommendation by the Commission. They shall also meet in conference within ten days at the

2. The primary function of the meetings of the Contracting Parties shall be the review of the implementation of this Convention and of the Protocols upon the report of the Commission.

3. A non-Black Sea State which accedes to this Convention may attend the meetings of the Contracting Parties in an advisory capacity.

Article XX

Article XXII
Notification of entry into force of amendments

The depositary shall inform, through diplomatic channels, the Contracting Parties of the date on which amendments adopted under articles XV

and XXI enter into force.

Article XXIII
Financial rules

The Contracting Parties shall decide upon all financial matters on the basis of unanimity, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission.

Article XXIV
Relation to other international instruments

Nothing in this Convention shall affect in any way the jurisdiction of

States over their territorial sea, established in accordance with

have in their exclusive economic zones and their continental shelf in

the Black Sea provided the said State has been invited by all Contracting Parties. Procedures with regard to the invitation for accession will be dealt with by the depositary.

approval or accession shall

Article XXIX
Entry into force

This Convention shall enter into force 60 days after the date of deposit

ANNEX

1. Organotin compounds.
- [REDACTED]

4. Mercury and mercury compounds.
5. Cadmium and cadmium compounds.
6. Persistent substances with proven toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic

or mutagenic properties.

7. Used lubricating oils.
8. Persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension.
9. Radioactive substances and wastes, including used radioactive fuel.
10. Lead and lead compounds.

**PROTOCOL ON PROTECTION OF THE BLACK SEA MARINE ENVIRONMENT
AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES**

Article 1

In accordance with article VII of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment of the Black Sea caused by discharges from land-based sources on their territories such as rivers, canals, coastal establishments, other artificial structures, outfall or run-off, or emanating

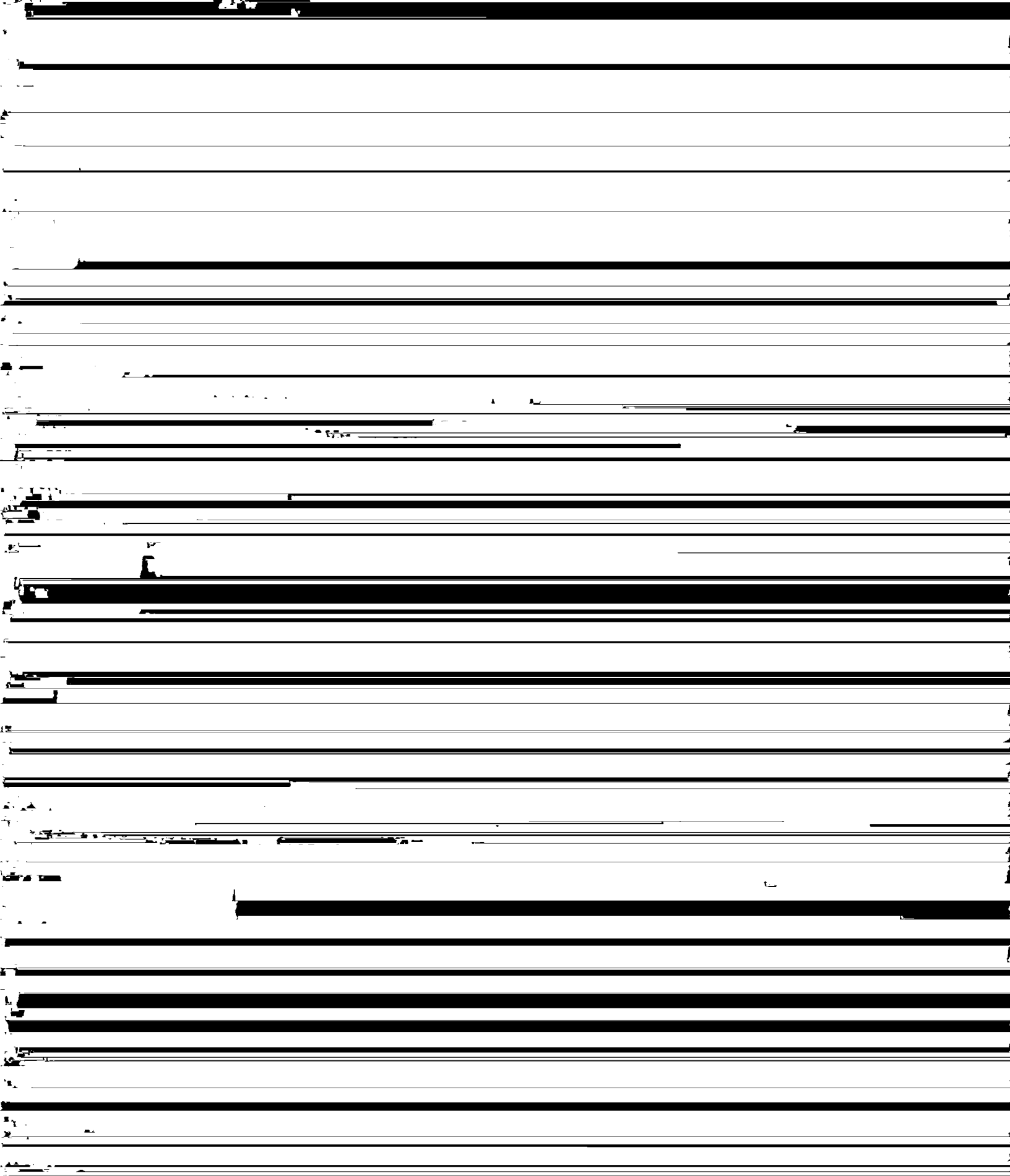
~~CONFIDENTIAL - Additional~~

fresh/salt water interactions.

Article 6

In conformity with article XV of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall cooperate in elaborating common guidelines, standards or criteria ~~including with special characteristics of marine outfall and in undertaking~~

...not apply to discharges which contain substances and



2. Maximum permissible quantity (load, inflow) of the substances and matter per annual cycle or shorter time limit;

3. In case of differences between 1 and 2 above, the stricter restriction should apply.

When issuing a permit for the discharge of wastes containing substances and matter referred to in Annexes I and II to this Protocol, the national

1. Type and size of waste source (e.g. industrial process).
2. Type of waste (origin, average composition).
3. Form of waste (solid, liquid, sludge, slurry).
4. Total amount (volume discharged. e.g. per year).
5. Discharge pattern (continuous, intermittent, seasonally variable, etc.).
6. Concentrations with respect to major constituents, substances listed in Annex I, substances listed in Annex II, and other harmful substances as appropriate.
7. Physical, chemical and biological properties of the waste.

9 CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE CONSTITUENTS WITH RESPECT TO

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall take necessary measures for detecting violations and, within areas under its jurisdiction, for enforcing the provisions of this Protocol. Furthermore, the Contracting Parties shall

flag.

The Contracting Parties shall promote exchange of information on the interpretation of this Protocol, including

Any Contracting Party which becomes aware of circumstances that

2. Each report shall contain, whenever possible, in particular:

(a) A clear indication or description of the harmful substances involved, including the correct technical names of such substances;

(b) A statement of estimate of the quantities, concentrations

and likely conditions of harmful substances discharged or

likely to be discharged into the sea;

(c) A description of packaging and identifying marks;

(d) ~~Name of the consignee, consignee or manufacturer~~

3. Each report shall clearly indicate, whenever possible, whether the

Article 5

The permits referred to in articles 3 and 4 above shall be issued after
~~approval and consideration of all the factors set forth in Annex III to this~~

The Commission shall receive records of such permits.

Article 6

The provisions of articles 2, 3 and 4 shall not apply when the safety of human life or of a vessel or aircraft at sea is threatened by complete destruction or total loss or in any other case when there is a danger to human
~~life or safety of a vessel or aircraft at sea~~

Contracting Parties which may potentially be affected, in case of suspicions
that the provisions of this Protocol has occurred

Hazardous substances and matter

1. Organohalogen compounds, e.g. DDT, DDE, DDD, PCBs.
2. Persistent organophosphorus compounds.
3. Mercury and mercury compounds.

ANNEX III

In issuing permits for dumping at sea, the following factors shall be considered:

A. CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE MATTER

1. Amount of matter to be dumped (e.g. per year).
2. Average composition of the matter to be dumped.
3. Properties: physical (e.g. solubility, density), chemical and biochemical (e.g. oxygen demand, nutrients), biological (e.g. presence of

bacteria, etc.)

The data should include sufficient information on the annual mean levels and seasonal variations of the mentioned properties

Persistence: physical, chemical, biological

with vessel operations or fishing due to floating matter or through deposit of wastes or objects on the seabed, and difficulties in protecting areas of

special interest for scientific research or protection of nature).

4. Practical availability of alternative land disposal methods.

RESOLUTION I

~~E]laboration of a Protocol concerning transboundary movement~~

traffic thereof

The Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution:

~~Having adopted the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against~~

Recalling further that under international law all States, whether they are or not coastal States, have an obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment,

Conscious of the need to take into consideration the work to be undertaken by Developing States

Decides that the Contracting Parties to the Convention will closely

RESOLUTION 4

Institutional arrangements related to the Convention on the

1. The headquarters of the Commission and the Secretariat, to be established in accordance with article XVII of the Convention, will be in Istanbul.

The Contracting Parties take note of the offer by the Republic of Turkey relating to the financial means and facilities to be provided for this purpose (Ankara meeting WP/5/C, 26 March 1991).

(c) Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the
Baltic Sea Area, 9 April 1992

The Contracting Parties

Conscious of the indispensable value of the marine environment of the

Bearing in mind the historical and present economic, social and cultural
value of the Baltic Sea Area for the well-being and development of the peoples
of that region;

Noting with deep concern the still ongoing pollution of the Baltic Sea

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Convention Area

This Convention shall apply to the Baltic Sea Area. For the purposes of this Convention the "Baltic Sea Area" shall be the Baltic Sea and the entrance to the Baltic Sea bounded by the parallel of the Skaw in the Skagerrak at 57° 45' N. ~~For the purposes of this Convention, the waters on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured up to the landward limit according to the designation by the Contracting Parties.~~

Convention, waters on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured up to the landward limit according to the designation by the Contracting Parties.

1. Contracting Parties shall, at the time of the deposit of the instrument

~~the more disposal thereof provided that such~~

~~the more disposal thereof provided that such~~

placement is not contrary to the aims of the
present Convention;

at sea for the purpose of their thermal destruction. Activities incidental to

sources to water and air are carried out in a scientifically appropriate manner in order to assess the state of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea and ensure the implementation of this Convention

the implementation of this Convention does not cause transboundary pollution

quantities, be introduced directly or indirectly into the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area without a prior special permit, which may be

Article 10

Prohibition of incineration

1. The Contracting Parties shall prohibit incineration in the Baltic Sea Area.

2. Each Contracting Party undertakes to ensure compliance with the provisions of this article by ships:

(a) registered in its territory or flying its flag;

(b) loading, within its territory or territorial sea, matter

(c) believed to be engaged in incineration within its internal waters and territorial sea.

3. In case of suspected incineration the Contracting Parties shall cooperate in investigating the matter in accordance with Regulation 2 of Annex IV.

Article 11

Prevention of dumping

1. The Contracting Parties shall, subject to exemptions set forth in

2. Dumping of dredged material shall be subject to a prior special permit

6. In case of dumping suspected to be in contravention of the provisions of this article the Contracting Parties shall cooperate in investigating the matter in accordance with Regulation 2 of Annex IV.

Article 12

Exploration and exploitation of the seabed

1. Each Contracting Party shall take all measures in order to prevent pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area resulting from exploration or exploitation of its part of the seabed and the subsoil thereof

Article 16

Reporting and exchange of information

1. The Contracting Parties shall report to the Commission at regular intervals on:

(a) the legal, regulatory, or other measures taken for the
; ~~implementation of the provisions of this Convention of~~

(b) the effectiveness of the measures taken to implement the

information shall respect the confidentiality of the information received and the conditions under which it is supplied, and shall use that information only

relevant scientific, technological and
statistical information from available sources;

- (ii) to promote scientific and technological
research; and

regional and other international organizations to

well as other relevant activities pertinent to the
objectives of this Convention.

2. The Commission may assume such other functions as it deems appropriate
to further the purposes of this Convention.

Article 23

Right to vote

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, each Contracting Party shall have one vote in the Commission.
2. The European Economic Community and any other regional economic integration organization

Article 26

Settlement of disputes

1. In case of a dispute between Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of this Convention, they should seek a solution

A proposed amendment shall, at the request of a committee

3. If after the entry into force of this Convention a Contracting Party invokes the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article it shall inform the other Contracting Parties, at the time of the adoption by the Commission of an amendment to an Annex or a new Annex, of those provisions which will be suspended in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 34

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature in Helsinki from 9 April 1992 until 9 October 1992 by States and by the European Economic Community participating in the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area held in Helsinki on 9 April 1992.

Article 35

Ratification, approval and accession

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or approval.
2. This Convention shall, after its entry into force, be open for accession
by States or regional economic integration organization interested in

5. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of this article, ~~any~~

[REDACTED]

DONE at Helsinki, this ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, in a single authentic copy in the English language which shall be deposited with the Government of Finland. The Government of Finland shall transmit certified copies to all Signatories.

ANNEX I

Harmful substances

1.0 Introduction

In order to fulfil the requirements of relevant parts of this Convention the following procedure shall be used by the Contracting Parties in identifying and evaluating harmful substances, as defined in article 2, paragraph 7.

1.1 Criteria on the allocation of substances

The identification and evaluation of substances shall be based on the

- persistency;
- toxicity or other noxious properties;
- tendency to bio-accumulation.

- (b) organohalogen compounds;
- (c) organic compounds of phosphorus and tin;
- (d) pesticides, such as fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, slimicides and chemicals used for the preservation of wood, timber, wood pulp, cellulose, paper, hides and textiles;
- (e) oils and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin;
- (f) other organic compounds especially heavy metals;

- (g) nitrogen and phosphorus compounds;
- (h) radioactive substances, including wastes;
- (i) persistent materials which may float, remain in suspension or sink;
- (j) substances which cause serious effects on taste and/or smell of products for human consumption from the sea, or effects on taste, smell, colour, transparency or other characteristics of the sea.

Part 2 - Banned substances

In order to protect the Baltic Sea Area from hazardous substances...

	<u>CAS-number</u>
Chlordane	57749
Chlordecone	143500
Chlordimeform	6164983
Chloroform	67663
1,3-Dibromoethane	106934
Dieldrin	60571
Endrin	72208
Fluoroacetic acid and derivatives	766393, 144490
Heptachlor	76448
Heptachlor epoxide	797789
Isodrin	465736
Kelevan	4234791
Lead compounds	-
Mercury compounds	-
Morfamquat	4636833
Nitrophen	1836755
Pentachlorophenol	87865
Polychlorinated terpenes	8001501
Quintozene	82688
Selenium compounds	-
2,4,5-T	93765
Toxaphene	8001352

ANNEX II

Criteria for use of best environmental practices and best

available technology

- recycling, recovery and reuse;
- avoiding the use of hazardous substances and products and the generation of hazardous waste;
- application of economic instruments to activities, production and...

- a system of licensing involving a range of restrictions or a ban.

2. In determining in general or individual cases what combination of measures constitute Best Environmental practice, particular consideration should be given to...

- the precautionary principle;

- potential environmental benefit or penalty of activities...

ANNEX III

Criteria and measures concerning the prevention of pollution
from land-based sources

Regulation 1: General provisions

In accordance with the relevant parts of this Convention the Contracting Parties shall apply the criteria and measures in this Annex in the whole catchment area and take into account Best Environmental Practice (BEP) and Best Available Technology (BAT) as described in Annex IV

Regulation 2; Specific requirements

1. Municipal sewage water shall be treated at least by biological or other methods equally effective with regard to reduction of significant parameters. Substantial reduction shall be introduced for nutrients.

2. ~~Water management in industrial plants should aim at closed water systems~~

or at a high rate of circulation in order to avoid wastewater wherever possible.

3. Industrial wastewaters should be separately treated before mixing with diluting waters.

4. Wastewaters containing hazardous substances or other relevant substances shall not be jointly treated with other wastewaters unless an equal reduction of the pollutant load is achieved compared to the separate purification of each wastewater stream. The improvement of wastewater quality shall not lead to a significant increase in the amount of harmful sludge.

~~Limit values for emissions containing harmful substances, the system and~~

At least the following data and information shall be included in the application:

General information

- site of discharge and/or emission;
- type of production, amount of production and/or processing;
- production processes;
- type and amount of raw materials, agents and/or intermediate products;
- amount and quality of untreated wastewater and raw gas from all relevant sources (e.g. process water, cooling water);
- treatment of wastewater and raw gas with respect to type, process and efficiency of pretreatment and/or final treatment.
- treated wastewater and raw gas with respect to

- amount and quality of solid and liquid wastes generated during the process and the treatment of wastewater and raw gas;
- treatment of solid and liquid wastes;
- information about measures to prevent process failures and accidental spills;
- present status and possible

~~of maintenance and safety and waste disposal.~~

- time and extent of control to be performed by the operator (self-control);

~~to be performed by the operator (self-control) in the event of a failure and accidental~~

- schedule for modernization, retrofitting and investigations done by the operator;
- schedule for reports of the operator on monitoring and/or self-control, retrofitting and investigation measures.

4. The appropriate national authority or an independent institution

Regulation 3: Definitions

For the purposes of this Annex:

1. "Administration" means the Government of the Contracting Party under whose authority the ship is operating. With respect to a ship entitled to fly a flag of any State, the Administration is the Government of that State.

- (b) drainage from medical premises (dispensary, sick bay, etc.) via wash-basins, washtubs and scuppers located in such premises;
- (c) drainage from spaces containing living animals: or

... .. connected with the drainages defined above

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to:

- (a) ships of 200 tons gross tonnage and above:

E. Reception facilities

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to ensure the provision of facilities at its ports and terminals of the Baltic Sea Area for the reception of sewage, without causing undue delay to ships, adequate to meet the needs of the ships using them.

2. To enable pipes of reception facilities to be connected with the ship's discharge pipeline, both lines shall be fitted with a standard discharge connection in accordance with the following table:

Outside diameter	210 mm
Inner diameter	According to pipe outside diameter
Bolt circle diameter	210 mm

ANNEX V

Exemptions from the general prohibition of dumping of waste
and other matter in the Baltic Sea

Regulation 1

In accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of this Convention the prohibition of dumping shall not apply to the disposal at sea of dredged materials provided that:

(a) the dumping of dredged material containing harmful substances indicated in Annex I is only permitted according to the guidelines adopted by the Commission; and

(b) the dumping is carried out

(i) within the area of

Regulation 3

When issuing special permits according to Regulation 1 of this Annex the

appropriate national authority shall take into account:

- (a) the quantity of dredged material to be dumped;
- (b) the content of harmful substances as referred to in Annex I;
- (c) the location (e.g. coordinates of the dumping area, depth and ~~with respect to areas of special interest (e.g.~~

Regulation 2; Use of Best Available Technology and Best Environmental Practice

The Contracting Parties undertake to prevent and eliminate offshore activities.

Regulation 3; Environmental impact assessment and monitoring

1. An environmental impact assessment shall

Regulation 5: Discharges on the exploitation phase

In addition to the provisions of Annex IV the following provisions shall

apply to discharges:

(a) All chemicals and materials shall be taken ashore and may be discharged only exceptionally after obtaining permission from the appropriate national authority in each individual operation;

(b) The discharge of production water and displacement water is

ANNEX VII

Response to pollution incidents

Regulation 1; General provisions

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to maintain the ability to respond to pollution incidents threatening the marine environment of the Baltic Sea.
This ability shall be maintained by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Regulation 5; Reporting procedure

1. (a) Each Contracting Party shall require masters or other persons having charge of ships flying its flag to report without delay any event on their ship involving a discharge or probable discharge of oil or other harmful substances.

(b) The report shall be made to the nearest coastal State and in

(b) Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to bring such assistance.

2. Contracting Parties shall

2. The Contracting Parties shall exchange information on research and

~~surveillance activities and in responding to such pollution~~

3. The Contracting Parties shall on a regular basis arrange joint
~~provisional combating exercises as well as alarm exercises~~

III. OTHER INFORMATION

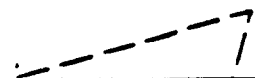
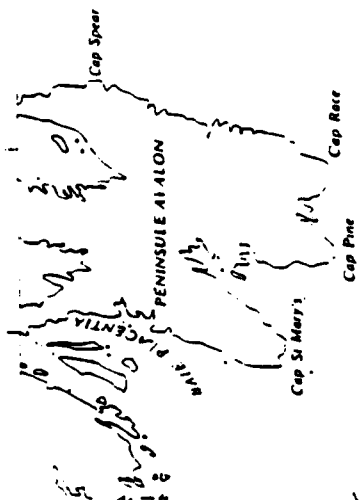
A. Case concerning the delimitation of maritime areas between
Canada and the French Republic

Excerpts from the Award rendered on 10 June 1992 by the Court of Justice
for the delimitation

1. The full description of the line of delimitation, together with the necessary geographical coordinates, is given in the Decision, and is not included in this report. All computations have been made on the ellipsoid using North American Datum (NAD) (1983) (see Canadian Memorial, p. 14, n 13), the associated ellipsoid being that of the Geodetic Reference System 1980. The international datum for the delimitation is the Geodetic Reference System 1980.

The distance between the meridians passing through F3 and FE at the mean
latitude is 10 500 5

9 The limits described by the Court for this section are 11 1 1



B. Judgment rendered on 11 September 1992 on the case

THE HAGUE, 11 September (ICJ) -- The Chamber constituted by the International Court of Justice to deal with the land, island and maritime frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras, today delivered its Judgment. Nicaragua was an intervenor in the case.

The Chamber is composed of the following members:

The Chamber upholds El Salvador's claim on the basis that Honduras's conduct from 1821 to 1972 may be regarded as acquiescence. It has then to determine the location of the boundary of the granted land.

Turning to a disputed area outside the grant, claimed by Honduras on the basis that it was Crown land situated in a province that became Honduran and by El Salvador on the basis of effective control, the Chamber adopts a

in the 1930s.

In the second sector, the Chamber upholds a claim by Honduras that a 1742 title shows that the "mountain of Cayaguañca", which a community in a province that became Honduran was allowed to cultivate, is now part of Honduras. The location and extent of that mountain was not specified; according to Honduras, it extended over the whole of the disputed area. The Chamber examines the Parties' conflicting interpretations of an 1833

Gulf islands

Concerning the status of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico

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Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute
(El Salvador/Honduras; Nicaragua intervening) 1/

The following information is communicated to the press by the Registry of the International Court of Justice:

Today, 11 September 1992, the Chamber constituted by the International Court of Justice in the case concerning the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras; Nicaragua intervening), delivered its

The fact that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been relied on as evidence of "colonial effectivités" presents difficulties, as the presence of the Church on the islands, which were sparsely populated, was not permanent.

The Chamber's task is made more difficult by the fact that many of the historical events relied on can be, and have been, interpreted in different ways and thus used to support the arguments of either Party.

The Chamber considers it unnecessary to analyse in further detail the [redacted] to show that it acquired sovereignty over some [redacted]

to the principle of uti possidetis juris, the Chamber considers that contemporary assumption also implied belief that Honduras was entitled to the island by succession from Spain, or, at least, that such succession by Honduras was not contradicted by any known colonial title. Although Honduras has not formally requested a finding of its sovereignty over El Tigre, the Chamber considers that it should define its legal situation by holding that sovereignty over El Tigre belongs to Honduras.

Regarding Meanguera and Meanguerita, the Chamber observes that throughout the argument the

XI. Legal situation of the maritime spaces (paras. 369-420)

Paragraph 369 recalls that Nicaragua had been authorized to

of the legal regime

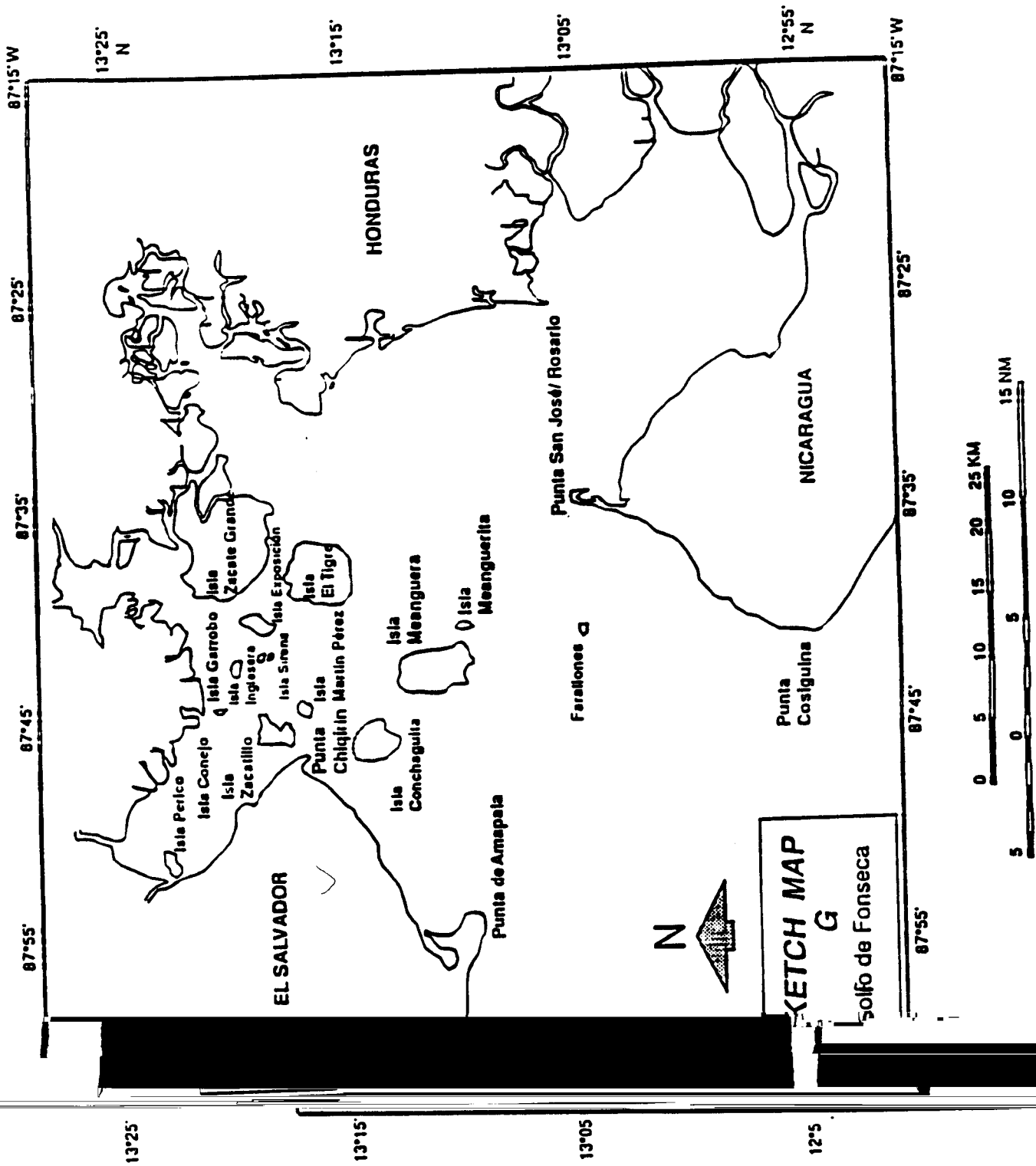
determine the legal situation of the maritime spaces did not extend to
delimitation.

and Nicaragua concerning the Gulf in which it rendered its Judgment of 9.

March 1917. That Judgment, which examined the particular regime of the Gulf.

Parties are agreed that the waters which form the ...

of the three coastal States and the absence of



C. Case concerning Passage through the Great Belt
(Finland v Denmark)

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